

REMARKS

It is respectfully submitted that the captioned application is now in condition for examination on its merits.

Respectfully submitted,

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ORTHOGONAL COMPLEX SPREADING METHOD AND APPARATUS
FOR A MULTICHANNEL MULTIPLE CHANNELS
AND APPARATUS THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. 1-Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an ~~orthogonal complex spreading method for a multichannel and an apparatus thereof, and in particular, to an improved orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for a multichannel~~ ^{multiple} ~~multiple channels and an apparatus thereof.~~ The invention is which are capable of the following: decreasing a peak power-to-average power ratio by introducing an orthogonal complex spreading structure and spreading the same input signals using a spreading code; implementing a structure capable of spreading complex output signals using a spreading code by adapting a ^{permuted} ~~permuted~~ orthogonal complex spreading structure for a complex-type multi-channel input signal with respect to the summed values; and decreasing a phase dependency of an interference based on a multipath component (when there is an one chip difference) of a self signal, which is a problem that is not overcome by a ^{permuted} ~~permuted~~ complex spreading modulation method, nor by a combination of an orthogonal Hadamard sequence.

2. 2-Description of the Conventional Prior Art

Generally, in the area of mobile communication systems, it is well known in the art

that a linear ~~distortion~~ and non-linear distortions affect power amplifiers. The statistical characteristic of a peak power-to-average power ratio has a predetermined interrelationship for a non-linear distortion.

The third order non-linear distortion, which is one of the factors affecting the power amplifier, causes an inter-modulation ~~product~~ problem in an adjacent frequency channel. The ~~above-described~~ inter-modulation ~~product~~ problem is ~~generated due~~ created by to a high peak amplitude, which ~~for thereby~~ increases ~~an~~ the adjacent channel power (ACP), so that there is a predetermined limit for selecting ~~an~~ the amplifier. In particular, the (Code Division Multiple Access) (CDMA) system requires a very strict condition with respect to a ~~linearity~~ of a power amplifier. Therefore, the above-described condition is a very important factor.

International Standards

In accordance with ~~IS-97~~ and ~~IS-98~~, the FCC stipulates a condition on the adjacent channel power (ACP). In order to satisfy the above-described condition, a the bias of a the Radio Frequency (RF) power amplifier ~~should~~ has to be limited.

According to the current IMT-2000 system standard recommendation, a plurality of CDMA channels are recommended. In the case ~~that~~ a plurality of channels are provided, the peak power-to-average power ratio is considered as an important factor for ~~thereby~~ increasing the efficiency of the modulation method.

The IMT-2000, which is ~~known as the~~ a third generation mobile communication system, has ~~a great~~ received a lot of attention ~~from people~~ as the next generation communication system following the digital cellular system, personal communication system, and etc. The IMT-2000 will be commercially available as ~~a one of the next~~ generation wireless communication system, which has a high capacity and better performance for ~~thereby~~ introducing supporting various multimedia services and

international learning roaming services, etc.

Many countries have proposed utilizing various IMT-2000 systems which that would require high data transmission rates adapted for an internet service or an electronic commercial activity. This is directly related to the power efficiency of a RF amplifier.

The ~~CDMA~~-based IMT-2000 system modulation method based on CDMA technology introduced by many countries is classified into as a pilot channel method and a pilot symbol method. Of which, ~~the former pilot channel method~~ is directed to the ETRI 1.0 version introduced in Korea and is directed to the CDMA ONE introduced in North America, and ~~the latter pilot symbol method~~ is directed to the NTT-DOCOMO and ARIB proposal introduced in Japan and is directed to the FMA2 proposal ~~in a reverse direction~~ introduced in Europe.

Since ~~the pilot symbol method, which has a single channel effect based on the power efficiency, it is superior compared to the pilot channel method, which is a multichannel method. However, since the accuracy of the channel estimation is determined by the power control, the above description does not have its any logical ground.~~

Figure 1 illustrates a conventional prior art complex spreading method based on a CDMA ONE method.

The CDMA ONE is implemented by using a complex spreading method. The pilot channel and the fundamental channel spread by a Walsh code 1 are summed thereby forming in-phase information. The supplemental channel spread by a Walsh code 2 and the control channel spread by a ^{Walsh} code 3 are also summed thereby forming quadrature-phase information. In addition, the in-phase and quadrature-phase information are complex-spread by PN codes.

As shown therein, the signals from a fundamental channel 1A, a supplemental

channel 1B, and a control channel 1C are multiplied by a Walsh codes $W_{4,1}$, $W_{4,2}$ and $W_{4,3}$, which is performed by each multiplier (20A, 20B and 20C) of a multiplication unit 20 through a signal-mapping unit 10. The signals, which are multiplied by a pilot signal and the Walsh signal, and are then spread are and multiplied by channel gains A0, A1, A2 and A3 by a channel gain multiplication unit 30. ^{signal} The pilot signal and the signals multiplied by the Walsh codes are respectively multiplied by channel gains A0, A1, A2 and A3 in channel gain multiplication unit 30.

In a summing unit 40, the pilot signal is multiplied by the channel gain A0 and the fundamental channel signal, which is multiplied by the channel gain A1, are summed by a first adder 40a for thereby obtaining an identical phase in-phase information, and Additionally, the supplemental channel signal is multiplied by the channel gain A2, and the control channel signal is multiplied by the channel gain A3 and are summed by a second adder 40b for thereby obtaining an orthogonal phase quadrature phase information.

The thusly obtained in-phase information and quadrature-phase information are then multiplied by a PN1 code and PN2 code by a spreading unit 50, and The identical phase information multiplied by the PN2 code is then subtracted from by the identical phase in-phase information multiplied by the PN1 code and is outputted as an I channel signal, and The quadrature-phase information multiplied by the PN1 code and the in-phase information

multiplied by the PN2 code are then summed and are then outputted through as a Q channel signal a delay unit 60 such as a Q channel signal.

The CDMA ONE is implemented by using a complex spreading method. The pilot channel and the fundamental channel spread to a Walsh code 1 are summed for thereby

forming an in-phase information, and ~~the supplemental channel spread to the Walsh code 2 and the control channel spread to a Walsh code 3 are also summed for thereby forming an~~ quadrature phase information. In addition, the in-phase information and quadrature phase information are complex spread by PN codes.

Figure 2A is a view illustrating a constellation of signals in a phase domain before pulse shaping in a conventional prior art CDMA ONE method, and Figure 2B is a view illustrating a constellation of signals in a phase domain after shaping in prior art CDMA ONE method a prior art maximum eye opening point after the actual shaping filter of Figure 2A.

As shown therein, ~~in the CDMA ONE~~, the left and right information, namely, the in-phase information (I channel) and the upper and lower information, namely, the quadrature-phase information (Q channel) pass through the actual pulse shaping filter for thereby causing a peak power, and ~~in the ETRI version 1.0, which is shown in Figures 3A and 3B, a peak power may occur in the transverse direction for thereby causing deterioration.~~

In view of the crest factor and the statistical distribution of the power amplitude, in the CDMA ONE, the peak power is generated in a vertical direction, so that ~~the problems such as irregularity problem of the spreading code and an inter-interference problem crosstalk occur.~~

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for a multichannel multiple channels and an

apparatus thereof that overcomes the aforementioned problems encountered in the conventional prior art.

The peak power-to-average power ratio is important in IMT-2000 system since
~~T~~he CDMA system requires a strict condition for a linearity of a power amplifier; ~~so that~~
~~because the peak power-to-average power ratio is important.~~ In particular, the
characteristic of the IMT-2000 system is determined based on the efficiency of the
modulation method, since multiple channels are provided, and the peak power-to-average
power ratio is also adapted as an important factor. ^{He} A IMT-2000 system provides multiple
channels, which transmit signals simultaneously, and the peak power-to-average power
ratio is related to the efficiency of the modulation method.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an orthogonal complex
spreading method and apparatus for a ~~multichannel~~ multiple channels ~~and an apparatus~~
thereof, which have an excellent power efficiency compared to with the complex spreading
^{introduced} methods introduced in the CDMA-ONE introduced in of U.S.A. the United States and the
W-CDMA introduced in Japan and Europe. Additionally, the invention and is capable of
resolving a power unbalance problem of an in-phase ~~channel~~ and a quadrature-phase
channel as well as the complex spreading method.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide an orthogonal complex
spreading method and apparatus for a ~~multichannel~~ multiple channels ~~and an apparatus~~
thereof which is capable of stably maintaining a stable low peak power-to-average power
ratio.

Additionally, in ~~It is still another object of the present invention to provide an~~
~~orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for a multichannel and an apparatus~~

thereof in which a spreading operation is implemented as follows: by multiplying a predetermined channel data among data of a multichannel by an orthogonal Hadamard sequence and a gain and; multiplying a data of another channel by an orthogonal Hadamard sequence and a gain; summing the information of the two channels in complex type; multiplying the summed information of the complex type by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence of the orthogonal type; obtaining a complex type; summing a plurality of channel information of the complex type in the above-described manner; and multiplying the information of the complex type of the multichannel by a spreading code sequence.

~~It is still another~~ Furthermore, it is an object of the present invention to ~~provide an orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for a multichannel, and an apparatus thereof which is capable of to decreaseing the probability that the power drops to becomes a zero state by doing the following:~~ by preventing the FIR filter input state from exceeding 90° in an earlier sample state; increasing the power efficiency and decreasing the consumption of a bias power for a back-off of the power amplifier; and saving the power of a battery.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide an orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for a multichannel ~~and an apparatus thereof~~ which is capable of implementing a ~~POCQPSK~~ (Permutated Orthogonal Complex QPSK) (POCQPSK) which is another modulation method ~~and that~~ has a power efficiency similar with the (~~OCQPSK~~) (Orthogonal Complex QPSK) (OCQPSK).

In order to achieve the above objects, there is ~~provided~~ an orthogonal complex spreading method that is provided for a multichannel which includes the following steps: of complex-summing $\alpha_{nl} W_{M,nl} X_{nl}$, which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard

sequence $W_{M,n1}$ by a first set of data of X_{n1} of a n-th block, and $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ by a second set of data of X_{n2} of a n-th block; complex-multiplying $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is summed in the complex type, and $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ of the complex type using a complex multiplier and outputting as an in-phase information and quadrature-phase information; and summing only in-phase information outputted from a plurality of blocks and only quadrature-phase information outputted therefrom; and spreading the same using a spreading code.

In order to achieve the above objects, there is provided an orthogonal complex spreading apparatus according to a ^{one} ~~first~~ embodiment of the present invention which includes the following: a plurality of complex multiplication blocks for distributing the data of the multichannel and complex-multiplying $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ in which $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ with the first set of data of X_{n1} of the n-th block and the gain α_{n1} and $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ with the second set of data of X_{n2} of the n-th block and the gain α_{n2} and $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ using the complex multiplier; a summing unit for summing only the in-phase information outputted from each block of the plurality of the complex multiplication blocks and summing only the quadrature-phase information; and a spreading unit for multiplying the in-phase information and the quadrature-phase information summed by the summing unit with the spreading code and outputting an I channel and a Q channel.

In order to achieve the above objects, there is provided an orthogonal complex spreading apparatus according to a ^{another} ~~second~~ embodiment of the present invention, which includes the following: first and second Hadamard sequence multipliers for allocating the multichannel to a predetermined number of channels, splitting the same into two groups and

outputting $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$, which is obtained by multiplying the data X_{n1} of each channel by the gain α_{n1} and the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$; a first adder for outputting

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1})$, which is obtained by summing the output signals from the first Hadamard

sequence multiplier; a second adder for outputting

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$, which is obtained by summing the output signals from the second

Hadamard sequence multiplier; a complex multiplier for receiving the output signal from the first adder and the output signal from the second adder in the complex form of

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$ and complex-multiplying $W_{M,I} + jPW_{M,Q}$ which where $n=1$

consists of the orthogonal Hadamard code $W_{M,I}$ and the ^{permuted} ~~permuted~~ orthogonal Hadamard code $PW_{M,Q}$ that where $W_{M,Q}$ and a predetermined sequence P are complex-multiplied; a spreading unit for multiplying the output signal from the complex multiplier by the spreading code; a filter for filtering the output signal from the spreading unit; and a modulator for multiplying and modulating the modulation carrier wave, summing the in-phase signal and the quadrature-phase signal and outputting a modulation signal of the real number.

Additional advantages, objects and other features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and attained as particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed

description given hereinbelow and the accompanying drawings, which are given by way of illustration only, and thus are not limitative of the present invention, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a ~~conventional prior art~~ multichannel complex spreading method of a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) ONE method;

Figure 2A is a view illustrating a constellation plot of signals in a phase domain before pulse shaping in a conventional prior art CDMA ONE method;

Figure 2B is a view illustrating a ~~prior art maximum open point after the actual shaping filter of Figure 2A~~ a constellation of signals in a phase domain after pulse shaping in a prior art CDMA ONE method;

~~Figure 3A is a view illustrating a constellation plot of signals in a phase domain before pulse shaping in a conventional another prior art ETR version 1.0 method;~~

~~Figure 3B is a view illustrating constellation of a prior art maximum open point after the actual pulse shaping filter of Figure 3A a constellation of signals in a phase domain after pulse shaping in a prior art CDMA ONE method;~~

Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating a multi-channel orthogonal complex spreading apparatus according to ~~in accordance with the~~ ^{one} ~~a first~~ embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5A is a circuit diagram illustrating the complex ~~multiplexer~~ multiplier of Figure 4;

Figure 5B is a circuit diagram illustrating the summing unit and spreading unit of Figure 4;

Figure 5C is a circuit diagram illustrating another embodiment of the spreading unit of Figure 4;

Figure 5D is a circuit diagram illustrating of the filter and modulator of Figure 4;

Figure 6A is a view illustrating a constellation plot of signals in a phase domain before pulse shaping in an OCQPSK according to the present invention;

Figure 6B is a view illustrating a ~~maximum open point after the actual pulse shaping filter of Figure 6A~~ a constellation of signals in a phase domain after pulse shaping in an OCQPSK in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 7 is a view illustrating a ~~power peak occurrence~~ statistical distribution characteristic of power peak occurrences with respect to an average power between the ~~conventional prior art~~ and the present invention;

Figure 8 is ~~a view illustrating~~ illustrates an example of an orthogonal Hadamard sequence according to in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 9 is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ~~permutated~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal complex spreading apparatus according to in accordance with a ~~second~~ ^{another} embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a circuit diagram illustrating the complex multiplier according to the present invention of Fig. 8;

Figure 11 is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ~~permutated~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal complex spreading apparatus ~~for a voice service according to~~ with two input channels in accordance with -the present invention;

Figure 12 is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ~~permutated~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal complex spreading apparatus ~~having a high quality voice service and a low transmission rate according to~~ with three input channels in accordance with -the present invention;

Figure 13A is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ~~permutated~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal complex spreading apparatus for a QPSK having a high transmission rate according to the present invention;

~~Figure 13B~~ is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ^{permuted} ~~permuted~~ orthogonal complex spreading apparatus for ~~a data having a high transmission rate according to~~ with four input channels in accordance with the present invention;

~~Figure 14A~~ is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ^{permuted} ~~permuted~~ orthogonal complex spreading apparatus for a multimedia service ~~having a QPSK data according to~~ in accordance with the present invention;

~~Figure 14B~~ is a circuit diagram illustrating a multichannel ~~permuted~~ orthogonal complex spreading apparatus for ~~a multimedia service according to~~ with five input channels in accordance with the present invention;

~~Figure 15A~~ is a phase trajectory view of an OCQPSK according to the present invention;

~~Figure 15B~~ is a phase trajectory view of a POCQPSK according to the present invention; and

~~Figure 15C~~ is a phase trajectory view of a prior art complex spreading method according to ~~the present invention~~.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The complex summing unit and complex multiplier, according to the present invention, will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the present invention, assuming that two complex number ~~two complexes~~ $(a+jb)$ and $(c+jd)$ are used, where a , b , c and d represent predetermined real numbers,

A a complex summing unit outputs $(a+c)+j(b+d)$; and a complex multiplier outputs

$((axc)-(bxd))+j((bxc)+(axd))$. Here The following items are defined for the invention: a spreading code sequence is defined as SC_i ; an information data is defined as X_{n1} and X_{n2} ; a gain constant is defined as α_{n1} and α_{n2} ; and an orthogonal Hadamard sequence is defined as $W_{M,n1}$, $W_{M,n2}$, $W_{M,n3}$, $W_{M,n4}$, $W_{M,I}$, $W_{M,Q}$, where M represents a $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, and $n1$, $n2$, $n3$ and $n4$ represents an index of a predetermined vectors of the Hadamard matrix. For example, $n3$ represents a Hadamard vector, which wherein $W_{M,n3}$ is a third vector value written into described in the n -th block like the n -th block 100n of shown in Figure 4. The Hadamard M represents a Hadamard matrix. For example, if the matrix W has values of 1 and -1, in the $W^T \times W$, the main diagonal terms are M , and the remaining products are zero. Here, T represents a transpose.

The data X_{n1} , X_{n2} , $W_{M,n1}$, $W_{M,n2}$, $W_{M,n3}$, $W_{M,n4}$, $W_{M,I}$, and $W_{M,Q}$ and spreading code sequence (SC) are combined data consisting of +1 or -1. Real numbers are represented by α_{n1} and α_{n2} represent real number are real numbers.

Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating a multichannel orthogonal complex spreading apparatus, according to in accordance with the ^{one} first embodiment of the present invention.

As shown therein, there is provided a plurality of complex multipliers 100 through 100n, in which In a complex multiplier 100n, a data X_{n1} of a predetermined channel is multiplied by a gain α_{n1} and an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ and a data X_{n2} of another channel is multiplied by a gain α_{n2} the and an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ for thereby complex summing two channel data. The data from both channels are complex-summed and then ~~the~~ the complex orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ of the complex type is multiplied by ^{by} ~~to~~ the complex-summed data $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ and the data of the other two channels complex-multipliers are

~~complex-multiplied obtained~~ in the same manner as described above. A ~~The~~ summing unit 200 sums and-outputs the output signals from the complex multipliers 100 through 100n. A ~~The~~ spreading unit 300 multiplies the output signal from the summing unit 200 with a predetermined spreading code SC_n for thereby spreading the signal. A pulse shaping filter 400 filters the data spread by the spreading unit 300. A modulation wave multiplier 500 multiplies the output signal from the filter 400 with a modulation carrier wave $e^{2\pi fct}$ and outputs the modulated data through an antenna.

As shown in Figure 4, the first complex multiplier 100 complex-sums $\alpha_{11} W_{M5,11} X_{11}$, which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M5,11}$ with the data X_{11} of one channel and the gain α_{11} , and $\alpha_{12} W_{M5,12} X_{12}$, which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M5,12}$ with the data X_{12} of another channel and the gain α_{12} , and ~~Then complex-multiplying~~ $\alpha_{11} W_{M5,11} X_{11} + j\alpha_{12} W_{M5,12} X_{12}$ and is then multiplied by the complex-type orthogonal sequence $W_{M5,13} X_{11} + jW_{M5,14}$ using at the complex multiplier 111.

In addition, the n-th complex multiplier 100n complex-sums $\alpha_{n1} W_{M5,n1} X_{n1}$, which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M5,n1}$ with the data X_{n1} of another channel and the gain α_{n1} , and $\alpha_{n2} W_{M5,n2} X_{n2}$, which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M5,n2}$ with the data X_{n2} of another channel and the gain α_{n2} , and ~~Then The complex-multiplying~~ $\alpha_{n1} W_{M5,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M5,n2} X_{n2}$ and is complex-multiplied by the complex-type orthogonal sequence $W_{M5,n3} X_{11} + jW_{M5,n4}$ using at the complex multiplier 100n.

The complex multiplication data outputted from the n-number of the complex multipliers are summed at by the summing unit 200, and the spreading code SC is multiplied and spread by using the spreading unit 300. The ~~thusly~~ spread data are is filtered at by the

pulse shaping filter 600; and then multiplied by the modulation carried $e^{j2\pi f_c t}$ is multiplied by at the multiplier 700; and then The modulated signal is then processed by the function $\text{Re}\{*\}$ 70 is processed, and to thereby output the real data $s(t)$ 80 is outputted through the antenna. Here, $\text{Re}\{*\}$ 70 represents that a function through which a predetermined complex number is processed to as a real value through the $\text{Re}\{*\}$ 70 function.

The above-described function will be explained as follows:

$$\sum_{n=1}^K ((\alpha_{n1} W_{M5n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M5n2} X_{n2}) \otimes (W_{M5n3} + jW_{M5n4})) \otimes SC$$

where K represents a predetermined integer greater than or equal to 1; and n represents an integer greater than or equal to 1 and less than K and is identical with each channel number of the multichannel the index of each complex multiplier.

Each of the complex multipliers 110 through 100n is identically configured so that two sets of different channel data are complex-multiplied.

As shown in Figure 5A, one the complex multiplier includes the following: a first multiplier 101 for multiplying the data X_{11} by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence W_{M511} ; a second multiplier 102 for multiplying the input signal from the first multiplier 101 by the gain α_{11} ; a third multiplier 103 for multiplying the data X_{12} of the other channel by another orthogonal Hadamard sequence W_{M512} ; a fourth multiplier 104 for multiplying the output signal from the third multiplier 103 by the gain α_{12} ; fifth and sixth multipliers 105 and 106 for multiplying the output signals $\alpha_{11} W_{M511} X_{11}$ from the second multiplier 102, and the output signals $\alpha_{12} W_{M512} X_{12}$ from the fourth multiplier 102, by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence W_{M513} , respectively; seventh and eighth multipliers 107 and 108 for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{11} W_{M511} X_{11}$ from the second multiplier 102, and the output signal $\alpha_{12} W_{M512} X_{12}$ from the fourth multiplier 102, by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence W_{M514} .

sequentially, a first adder 109 for summing the output signal $(+ac)$, which is from the fifth multiplier 105, and the output signal $(-bd)$, which is from the eighth multiplier 108, and outputting in-phase information $(ac-bd)$, and a second adder 110 for summing the output signal (bc) , which is from the sixth multiplier 106, and the output signal (ad) , which is from the seventh multiplier 107, and outputting the quadrature phase information $(bc+ad)$.

Therefore, The first and second multipliers 101 and 102 multiply the data X_{11} by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,511}$ and the gain α_{11} for thereby obtaining $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}(=a)$. In addition, the third and fourth multipliers 103 and 104 multiply the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,512}$ and the gain α_{12} for thereby obtaining $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}(=b)$. The fifth and sixth multipliers 105 and 106 multiply $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}(=a)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}(=b)$ by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,513}(=c)$, respectively, for thereby obtaining $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}W_{M,513}(=ac)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}W_{M,513}(=bc)$, and Additionally, the fifth and sixth multipliers 105 and 106 multiply $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}(=a)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}(=b)$ by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,514}(=d)$ for thereby obtaining $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}W_{M,514}(=ad)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}W_{M,514}(=bd)$. Thus, $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}W_{M,514}$ is subtracted from $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}W_{M,513}$. In addition, The second adder 110 then computes $(\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}W_{M,514})+(\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}W_{M,513})$ $(ad+bc)$, namely Specifically, $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}W_{M,514}(=ad)$ is added with $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}W_{M,513}(=bc)$.

Referring back to Figure 4, illustrates the first complex multiplier 100, which is configured identically with the n-th complex multiplier 100n. The expression $(a+jb)(c+jd) = ac-bd+j(bc+ad)$ is obtained assuming that $\alpha_{11}W_{M,511}X_{11}$ is "a", $\alpha_{12}W_{M,512}X_{12}$ is "b", the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,513}$ is "c", and the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,514}$ is "d", the expression $(a+jb)(c+jd) = ac-bd+j(bc+ad)$ is obtained. Therefore, the

signal outputted from the first complex multiplier 100 becomes the in-phase information "ac-bd" and the quadrature-phase information "bc+ad".

In addition, Figure 5B is a circuit diagram illustrating the summing unit and spreading unit of Figure 4, and Figure 5C is a circuit diagram illustrating another embodiment of the spreading unit of Figure 4.

As shown therein, the summing unit 200 includes a first summing unit 210 for summing the in-phase information $A_1(=ac-bd)$, ~~...~~ ~~A_n~~ outputted from a plurality of complex multipliers, and a second summing unit 220 for summing the quadrature-phase information $B_1(=bc+ad)$ outputted from the complex multipliers.

The spreading unit 300 includes first and second multipliers 301 and 302 for multiplying the output signals from the first adder 210 and the second adder 220 of the summing unit 200 by the spreading sequence the SC, respectively. ~~Namely, the In other words, the in-phase and quadrature-phase signals are then spread by the same to the in-phase signal (I channel signal) and the quadrature phase signal (Q channel signal) using one spreading code SC.~~

In addition, as shown in Figure 5C, the spreading unit 300 includes the following: first and second multipliers 310 and 320 for multiplying the output signals from the first and second adders 210 and 220 of the summing unit 200 by the spreading sequence SC1,; third and fourth multipliers 330 and 340 are included for multiplying the output signals from the first and second adders 210 and 220 by a spreading sequence SC2,; respectively,; a first adder 350 for summing the output signal (+) from the first multiplier 310 and the output signal (-) from the third multiplier 330 and outputting an I channel signal,; and a second summing unit adder 360 for summing the output signal (+) from the second multiplier 320 and the output signal (+) from the fourth multiplier 340 and outputting a Q channel signal.

Namely, ~~i~~In the summing unit 200, the in-phase information and the quadrature-phase information of the n-number of the complex multipliers are summed by the first and second ~~summing units~~ adders 210 and 220. In the spreading unit 300, the in-phase ~~information-summing value (g)~~ and the quadrature phase ~~information-summing-value (h)~~ from the summing unit 200 are multiplied by the first spreading code SC1 (l) by the first and second multipliers 310 and 320 ~~for thereby obtaining~~ g_l and h_l , and ~~the in addition, the~~ in-phase ~~information-summing-value (g)~~ and the quadrature phase ~~information-summing value (h)~~ from the summing unit 200 are multiplied by the second spreading code SC2(m) by the third and fourth multipliers 330 and 340 ~~for thereby obtaining~~ g_m and h_m , and ~~the~~ first adder 350 computes $g_l - h_m$, in which h_m is subtracted from g_l , and the second adder 360 computes $h_l + g_m$, in which h_l is added by g_m .

As shown ~~i~~In Figure 5D, the filter 400 includes first and second pulse shaping filters 410 and 420 for filtering the I channel signal, which is the in-phase information shown in Figure 5B and 5C, and the Q channel signal, which is the quadrature phase information signal. The modulation unit 500 includes the following: first and second multipliers 510 and 520 for multiplying the output signals from the first and second pulse shaping filters 410 and 420 by $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ and $\sin(2\pi f_c t)$, and an adder 530 for summing the output signals from the first and second multipliers 510 and 520 and outputting a modulation data $S(t)$.

Here, In the present invention, the orthogonal Hadamard sequences may be used as replaced by a Walsh code or other orthogonal code.

For example, ~~from now on, the case where that the orthogonal Hadamard sequence is used for the 8x8 Hadamard matrix, shown in Figure 8, will be explained.~~ Figure 8 illustrates ^Q8x8 Hadamard matrix as an example of the Hadamard (or Walsh) code. Namely, ~~the case that~~ ^AThe sequence vector of a k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the 8x8

Hadamard matrix is shown therein. In this case, if k is 1, W_{k-1} represents W_0 of the column or row; and if k is 5, W_{k-1} represents W_4 of the column or row.

Therefore, ~~i~~In order to enhance the efficiency of the present invention, the orthogonal Hadamard sequence by which multiplies each channel data is multiplied is determined as follows. In the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, the sequence vector of the k -th column or row is set to W_{k-1} . Therefore, and It can be set that $W_{M,1} = W_0, W_{M,2} = W_{2p}$ (where p represents a predetermined number of $(M/2)-1$), and $W_{M,3} = W_{2n-2}, W_{M,4} = W_{2n-1}$ (where n represents the number of n -th blocks), and so that $\alpha_{n1} W_0 X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{2p} X_{n2}$ is complex-multiplied and by $W_{2n-2} + jW_{2n-1}$.

The case that only first complex multiplier is used in the embodiment of Figure 4, namely, In Figure 4, if only the first complex multipliers are used, ^{shown} in other words, only the data of two channels are complex-multiplied by a first complex multiplier will be explained. In the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, if the k -th column or row sequence vector is set to W_{k-1} , it is possible to determine ^{so that} it can be determined that $W_{M,11} = W_{0,5}, W_{M,12} = W_{2,5}$ or $W_{M,12} = W_{4,5}$ and $W_{M,13} = W_{0,5}$ and $W_{M,14} = W_{1,5}$ so that —In addition, it is possible to complex-multiply $\alpha_{11} W_0 X_{11} + j\alpha_{12} W_2 X_{12}$ or $\alpha_{11} W_0 X_{11} + j\alpha_{12} W_4 X_{12}$ is complex-multiplied by and $W_0 + jW_1$.

In the case that If the two complex multipliers, shown in Figure 4, are used in Fig. 4, the second complex multiplier determines it can be determined that $-W_{M,21} = W_{0,5}$ $W_{M,22} = W_{4,5}$ and $W_{M,23} = W_{2,5}$ and $W_{M,24} = W_{3,5}$ so that it is possible to complex multiply $\alpha_{21} W_0 X_{21} + j\alpha_{22} W_4 X_{22}$ is complex-multiplied by and $W_2 + jW_3$.

In addition, as shown in Figure 5, Additionally, when the if spreading is implemented by using the spreading code SC, as shown in Figure 5, one spreading code may be used, However, and as shown in Figure 5C, two spreading codes SC1 and SC2 may also be used,

as shown in Figure 5C, for thereby implementing the spreading operation.

In order to achieve the objects of the present invention, the ~~orthogonal Hadamard sequence directed to multiplying each channel data may be determined as follows.~~ The combined orthogonal Hadamard sequence may be used instead of the orthogonal Hadamard sequence for thereby removing a predetermined phase dependency based on the interference generated in the multiple paths type of self-signal and the interference generated by other users.

For example, ~~in the case of two channels,~~ ^{the} ~~when the sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} in the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, and the sequence vector of the m-th column or row is set to W_m , the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector $W_{k-1/m-1}$ is constructed by taking the first $M/2$ or the last $M/2$ is obtained based on from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last $M/2$ or the first $M/2$ is obtained based on from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and ^{the} ~~In a case of two channels, for example, it is possible to determine $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{4/1}$, $W_{M,21}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/4}$ are determined, so that it is possible to complex multiply $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{4/1}X_{12}$ is complex-multiplied and by $W_0+jPW_{1/4}$.~~~~

In the case of three channels, the sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, and the sequence vector of the m-th column or row is set to W_m , so that the first $M/2$ or the last $M/2$ is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last $M/2$ or the first $M/2$ is obtained from W_{m-1} , and the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{4/1}X_{12}$ and $\alpha_{21}W_2X_{21}$ and $W_0+jPW_{1/4}$ are complex-multiplied by $W_0+jPW_{1/4}$ based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{4/1}$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$, and $W_{M,Q}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/4}$.

In addition, in the case of two channels, when the sequence vector of the k -th column or row of the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard vector matrix is set to W_{k-1} , and the sequence vector of the m -th column or row is set to W_m , the first $M/2$ or the last $M/2$ is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last $M/2$ or the first $M/2$ is obtained from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{2/1}X_{12}$ and $W_0+jPW_{1/2}$ are complex-multiplied by $W_0+jPW_{1/2}$ based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{2/1}$, and $W_{M,I}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/2}$.

In addition, in the case of three channels, when the sequence vector of the k -th column or row of the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard vector matrix is set to W_{k-1} , and the sequence vector of the m -th column or row is set to W_m , the first $M/2$ or the last $M/2$ is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last $M/2$ or the first $M/2$ is obtained from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{2/1}X_{12}$ and $\alpha_{21}W_4X_{21}$ and $W_0+jPW_{1/2}$ are complex-multiplied by $W_0+jPW_{1/2}$ based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{2/1}$, $W_{M,21}=W_4$, and $W_{M,I}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/2}$.

Here, so far Therefore, the cases of two channels and three channels were have been explained. The cases of two channels and three channels may be selectively used in accordance with the difference of the impulse response characteristic difference of the pulse shaping bandpass filter.

Figure-6A is a view illustrating a constellation plot of signals in a phase domain before pulse shaping in the OCQPSK according to in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 6B is a view illustrating a maximum eye-opening point after the actual pulse-shaping filter ^Q a constellation of signals in a phase domain after pulse shaping in an OCQPSK of

Figure-6A, and Figure-7 is a view illustrating a power peak occurrence statistical distribution characteristic of power peak occurrences with respect to an average power

between the OCQPSK, according to the present invention, and the ^{the} conventional prior art CDMA ONE and version ETRI 1.0 the present invention. As shown therein, ~~t~~The embodiment of Figure 6A is similar to with that of Figure 2A. However, there is a difference in the point of the maximum eye opening point signals after the actual pulse shaping filter. Namely, ~~i~~In Figure 6B, the range of the upper and lower information (Q channel) and the left and right information (I channel) are fully satisfied saturated to their respective limits. This causes the difference of the statistical distribution of the peak power-to-average power.

Figure-7 illustrates the peak power-to-average power ratio obtained based on the result of the actual simulation between the present invention and the ~~conventional~~ prior art. In order to provide the identical conditions, the power level of the control or signal channel is ~~has to be controlled at to be is set to~~ is set to the same the same as the power level of the communication channel (Fundamental channel, ~~s~~Supplemental ~~channel~~ channel; or the In-phase channel, and the Quadrature channel); ~~and Additionally, the power level of the pilot channel is has to be controlled so that it is to be is set~~ lower than the power level of the communication channel by 4dB. In the above-described state condition, the statistical distributions of the peak power-to-average power are compared.

In the case of OCQPSK, according to in accordance with the present invention, the comparison is implemented by using the first complex multiplier 100 and the n-th complex multiplier 100n shown in Figure 4. The first block 100 is implemented based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,13}=W_0$, and $W_{M,14}=W_1$, and the n-th block 100n is implemented based on $W_{M,n1}=W_0$,

$W_{M,n2}=W_4$, $W_{M,n3}=W_2$, and $W_{M,n4}=W_3$. In addition, the SCI is used as ~~the SCI for the~~

spreading code. ~~In this case, and~~ the SC2 is not used.

In the case of OCQPSK, the probability that the instantaneous power exceeds the average power value (0 dB) by 4 dB is 0.03%, and in the case of CDMA ONE, ~~the same it~~ is 0.9%, ~~and it is 4% in the case of the ETRI version 1.0, the same is 4%.~~ Therefore, ~~in the present invention, the system using the CDMA technique has a very excellent characteristic in the peak-to-average power ratio sense with respect to the power efficiency, and the method, according to the present invention,~~ ^{as} is a new modulation method, ~~which eliminates~~ ^{It} ~~reduces the cross-talk crosstalk interference~~ problem.

Figure 9 illustrates a ~~permuted orthogonal complex spreading modulation~~ (POCQPSK), ~~according to~~ in accordance with the present invention. As shown therein, one or a plurality of channels are combined and complex-multiplied by the ~~permuted~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal Hadamard code and then are spread by the spreading code.

~~As shown therein, there~~ In Figure 9, the following items are provided: first and second Hadamard sequence multipliers 600 and 700 for ~~allocating the multichannel to~~ respectively having a predetermined number of channels allocated, splitting the same into two groups and outputting $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$, which is obtained by multiplying the data X_{n1} of each channel by the gain α_{n1} and the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$; ~~and~~ $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$, ~~which is obtained by multiplying the data X_{n2} of the gain α_{n2} and the~~ orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$; a first adder 810 for outputting

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1})$, which is obtained by summing the output signals from the first Hadamard

sequence multiplier 600; a second adder 820 for outputting

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$, which is obtained by summing the output signals from the second Hadamard

sequence multiplier 700; a complex multiplier 900 for receiving the output signal from the first adder 810 and the output signal from the second adder 820 in the complex form of

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}) \text{ and complex-multiplying the received signal by}$$

$$W_{M,I} + jPW_{M,Q}, \text{ which consist}$$

of the orthogonal Hadamard code $W_{M,I}$ and the permutated permuted orthogonal Hadamard code $PW_{M,Q}$, that wherein $W_{M,Q}$ and a predetermined sequence P are complex-multiplied multiplied; a spreading unit 300 for multiplying the output signal from the complex multiplier 900 by the a spreading code; a filter 400 for filtering the output signal from the spreading unit 300; and a modulator 500 for multiplying and modulating the output signal from the filter 400 by multiplying the modulation carrier wave, summing the in-phase signal and the quadrature phase signal and outputting a modulation signal of the real number real part of the modulated signal.

Additionally, in Figure 9 Here, the construction of the spreading unit 300, the filter 400 and the modulator 500 is the same as the embodiment of Figure 4 except for the following construction. Namely, ~~comparing to the embodiment of Figure 4, in the construction of Figure 9, However, in Fig. 9, the multiplication of the complex type orthogonal Hadamard sequence performed by the complex multipliers 100 through 100n are separated from the complex multiplier 100 through 100n and connected implemented in the rear portion of the summing unit, and the The channel-wise multiplication of each channel by the complex type orthogonal [Harmard] Hadamard sequence is not implemented. Namely Thus, and the two-group summed signals of two groups are is multiplied by the complex type orthogonal Hadamard sequence.~~

In The the first orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 600 outputs

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1})$$

which is summed by the first adder 810, by summing $\alpha_{11} W_{M,11} X_{11}$

through multiplier 610, 611, 620, 621, 630, 631, 640 and 641 which is obtained by the first adder 810 by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,11}$ first data X_{11} of the first group by the first data X_{11} of the first block orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,11}$ and the gain α_{11} . Respectively, $\alpha_{21} W_{M,21} X_{21}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,21}$ by the second data X_{21} of the first group block by orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,21}$ and the gain α_{21} . Additionally, respectively, and $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ by the n-th data X_{n1} of the first group block by orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ and the gain α_{n1} .

The first adder 810 sums $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$ of each channel to output

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1})$$

The In the second orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 700, outputs

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$$

which is summed by the second adder 820, by summing $\alpha_{12} W_{M,12} X_{12}$

through multiplier 720, 721, 730, 731, 740 and 741 which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,12}$ by the first data X_{12} of the second group block by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,12}$ and the gain α_{12} . Respectively, $\alpha_{22} W_{M,22} X_{22}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,22}$ by the second data X_{22} of the second block group by the Hadamard sequence $W_{M,22}$ and the gain α_{22} . respectively. Additionally, and $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ by the n-th data X_{n2} of the second group block by the orthogonal sequence $W_{M,n2}$ and the gain α_{n2} . Here Thus, the

block represents one group split into 1 group.

The second adder 820 sums $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ of each channel to output

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}).$$

The signal outputted from the first adder 810 forms an in-phase data, and the signal outputted from the second adder 820 forms an quadrature phase data and outputs

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j \alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$. In addition, the complex multiplier 900 multiplies the

receives the output signals in the complex form from the first and second adder 810 and 820 and multiplies the complex output signals

$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j \alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$

from the first and second adders 810 and 820 by a complex type signal of $W_{MI} + jPW_{MQ}$ that is comprised of an orthogonal [Harmard] Hadamard code W_{MI} and PW_{MQ} , which results from the multiplication of the orthogonal [Harmard] Hadamard code W_{MQ} by the sequence P , and outputs an in-phase signal and a quadrature phase signal. Namely, ~~t~~The P is a predetermined sequence, spreading code or integer configured so that two consecutive ~~sequence~~ sequence have identical values. Accordingly, the complex output signals from the first and second adders 810 and 820 are complex-multiplied by the complex type signals of $W_{MI} + jPW_{MQ}$ by the complex multiplier 900.

The spreading unit 300 multiplies the output signal from the complex multiplier 900 by the spreading code SCI and spreads the same. Thus, ~~T~~the thusly spread signals are then filtered by the pulse shaping filters 410 and 420. The modulation carrier waves of $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ and $\sin(2\pi f_c t)$ are summed multiplied by the modulation multipliers 510 and 520 and then

~~modulated for thereby thereby outputting s(t). Namely, In the following equation is obtained.~~

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}) \otimes (W_{M,1} + jPW_{M,Q}) \otimes SCI \text{ where } K \text{ represents an integer}$$

greater than or equal to 1.

Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment that where two channel data are complex-multiplied. ~~A e~~Channel data X_{11} is allocated to the first orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 600 and another channel data X_{12} is allocated to the second orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 700.

~~In Figure 10, As shown, Here, the orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier includes the following: a first multiplier 610 for multiplying the first data X_{11} by the gain α_{11} ; a second multiplier 611 for multiplying the output signal from the first multiplier 610 by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,11}$; a third multiplier 710 for multiplying the second data X_{12} by the gain α_{12} ; and a fourth multiplier 711 for multiplying the output signal from the third multiplier 710 by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,12}$. At this time Therefore, since one channel is allocated to only one group, the summing unit is not used.~~

The complex multiplier 900 includes the following: fifth and sixth multipliers 901 and 902 for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{11} W_{M,11} X_{11}$ from the second multiplier 611 and the output signal $\alpha_{12} W_{M,12} X_{12}$ from the fourth multiplier 711 by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,15}$; seventh and eighth multipliers 903 and 904 for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{11} W_{M,11} X_{11}$ from the second multiplier 611 and the output signal $\alpha_{12} W_{M,12} X_{12}$ from the fourth multiplier 711 by the permuted orthogonal Hadamard sequence $PW_{M,Q5}$; a first adder 905 for summing the output signal (+ac) from the fifth multiplier 901 and the output signal (-bd) from the seventh multiplier 903 and outputting an in-phase information (ac-bd); and a second adder 906 for summing the output signal (bc) from the sixth multiplier

902 and the output

signal (ad) from the eighth multiplier 904 and outputting an quadrature phase information (bc+ad).

Therefore, the first and second multipliers 610 and 611 multiply the data X_{11} by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,11}$ and the gain α_{11} for thereby obtaining outputting $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}(=a)$. In addition, the third and fourth multipliers 710 and 711 multiply the data X_{12} by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,12}$ and the gain α_{12} for thereby obtaining outputting $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}(=b)$. The fifth and sixth multipliers 901 and 902 multiply $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}(=a)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}(=b)$ by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,I}(=c)$ for thereby obtaining generating $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}W_{M,I}(=ac)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}W_{M,I}(=bc)$. The seventh and eighth multipliers 903 and 904 multiply $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}(=a)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}(=b)$ by the ~~permutated~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal Hadamard sequence $PW_{M,Q}$ for thereby generating obtaining $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}PW_{M,Q}(=ad)$ and $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}PW_{M,Q}(=bd)$.

In addition, The first adder 905 outputs obtains $(\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}W_{M,I}) - (\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}PW_{M,Q}) (=ac-bd)$, namely Specifically That is, $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}PW_{M,Q}(bd)$ is subtracted from $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}W_{M,I}(=ac)$, and The second adder 906 generates obtains $(\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}PW_{M,Q}) + (\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}W_{M,I})(=ad+bc)$, namely, Then That is, $(\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}PW_{M,Q})(=ad)$ is summed by $(\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}W_{M,I})(bc)$.

Figure 10 illustrates the complex multiplier 900 shown in Figure 9. For example, Assuming that $\alpha_{11}W_{M,11}X_{11}$ is "a", $\alpha_{12}W_{M,12}X_{12}$ is "b", the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,I}$ is "c", and the ~~permutated~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal Hadamard sequence $PW_{M,Q}$ is "d". Since $(a+jb)(c+jd)=ac-bd+j(bc+ad)$, the signal from the complex multiplier 900 becomes consists of the in-phase information ac-bd and the quadrature phase information bc+ad.

The in-phase data and the quadrature phase data information is are spread by the

spreading unit 300 based on the spreading code (for example, PN code). In addition, the I channel signal, which is the in-phase information, and the Q channel signal, which is the quadrature phase information signal, are filtered by the first and second pulse shaping filters 410 and 420. The first and second multipliers 510 and 520 multiply the output signals from the first and second pulse shaping filters 410 and 420 by $\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ and $\sin(2\pi f_c t)$. The output signals from the multipliers 510 and 520 are summed and modulated by the adder 530 which outputs $S(t)$.

~~In the embodiment as shown in Figure 9, identically to the embodiment as shown in~~ is identical to Figure 4, for the because instead of orthogonal Hadamard sequence, the Walsh code or other orthogonal code may be used. In addition, in the orthogonal Hadamard sequence of each channel, the sequence vector of the k -th column or row is set to W_{k-1} in the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix. Therefore, Preferably, $-\alpha_{n1}W_0X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2}W_{2p}X_{n2}$ and $W_0 + jPW_1$ are complex-multiplied

based on $W_{M,n1}=W_0$, $W_{M,n2}=W_{2p}$ (where p represents a predetermined number in a range from 0 to $(M/2)-1$, and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,0}=W_1$.

~~_____The orthogonal Hadamard sequence is allocated to each channel based on the above-described operation, and if there remain other channels remain which are not allocated the orthogonal Hadamard sequence by the above-described operation, and if there remain other channel which are not allocated the orthogonal Hadamard sequence by the above-described operation, then any row or column vector from the Hamard matrix can be selected.~~

~~Figure 11 illustrates an embodiment of the POCQPSK for the voice service a~~ permuted orthogonal complex spreading apparatus with two input channels. In this case, the data of two channels, namely, the pilot channel and the data of traffic channels are

multiplied by the gain and orthogonal Hadamard sequence, and The two channel signals are then inputted into the complex multiplier 900 in the complex type form, and the orthogonal Hadamard sequence of the complex type form is multiplied by the complex multiplier 900.

Figure 12 illustrates the construction of a data service having a good quality voice service and low transmission rate an embodiment of a permuted orthogonal complex spreading apparatus with three input channels. In this case, the pilot channel and signaling channel are allocated to the first orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 700, and the traffic channel is allocated to the second orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 700.

Figure 13A illustrates the construction for a high transmission rate data service of a high transmission rate. an embodiment of a permuted orthogonal complex spreading apparatus with four input channels. As shown therein, the data transmitted at a rate of R bps has the QPSK data type and are transmitted at $R/2$ bps through the serial to parallel converter. As shown in Figure 13B, the system may be constituted constructed so that the input data (traffic 1 and traffic 2) have the identical gains ($\alpha_{31} = \alpha_{12}$). HereTherefore, when the data having high transmission rates are separated into two channels, the gain allocated to each channel should be determined to the identical gain for thereby eliminating the phase dependency.

Figures 14A and 14B illustrate an embodiment of a permuted orthogonal complex spreading apparatus with five input channels. the construction of the multichannel service. In this case, the data (traffic) having a high transmission rate is converted into the QPSK data for $R/2$ bps through the serial to parallel converter and then is distributed to the first orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 600 and the second Hadamard sequence multiplier 700, and Then three channels are allocated to the first orthogonal Hadamard sequence multiplier 600 and two channels are allocated to the second orthogonal Hadamard

sequence multiplier 700.

As shown in Figure 14B, the serial to parallel converter is not used, and when the data (Traffic) is separated into two channel data (Traffic 1) and (Traffic 2) and then is inputted, the gains adapted to each channel adapts are identical the identical gains ($\alpha_{31}=\alpha_{12}$).

Figure 15A is a phase trajectory view of an OCQPSK, according to the present invention. Figure 15B is a phase trajectory view of a POCQPSK, according to the present invention, and Figure 15C is a phase trajectory view of a complex spreading method, according to PN complex spreading method of the present invention prior art.

The shapes of the trajectories and around the zero points are different As shown therein, when comparing the embodiments of Figs. ure 15A, 15B and 15C, the shapes of the trajectories and the zero points are different. In a view of the power efficiency, there is also a difference with the power efficiency. This difference indicates the difference between the three methods. Therefore, the statistical distribution of the peak power to average power ratio is different. ~~the~~

Figure 7 illustrates a characteristic illustrating a statistical distribution of a peak power-to-average power ratio of the CDMA ONE method compared to the OCQPSK method and the POSQPSK methods.

In order to provide the identical condition the following has to occur, the power level of the signal channel is controlled to be the same as the power level of the communication channel, and the power level of the pilot channel is controlled to be lower than the power level of the communication channel by 4dB, and then the statistical distribution of the peak power to average power ratio is compared.

In the case of the POCQPSK, ~~according to the present invention~~, in the first block 600 of Figure 9, $W_{M,11}=W_0$, and $W_{M,21}=W_2$ are implemented, and in the second block 700, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, and $W_{M,1}=W_0$ and $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are implemented. For the value of P, the spreading code is used so that two consecutive two sequences have the an identical value.

For example, the probability that the instantaneous power exceeds the average power value (0dB) by 4dB is 0.1% based on POCQPSK, and the complex spreading method is 2%. Therefore, in view of the power efficiency, the method ~~adapting the CDMA technique, according to~~ in accordance with the present invention, is a new modulation method having excellent characteristics.

As described above, in the OCQPSK ~~according to~~ in accordance with the present invention, the first data and the second data are multiplied by the gain and orthogonal code, and the resultant values are complex-summed, and the complex summed value is complex-multiplied by the a complex type orthogonal code. The A method is utilized where ~~that the information of the multichannel of the identical structure is summed and then spread is used.~~ Therefore, this method statistically reduces the peak power-to-average power ratio to the desired range.

~~In addition~~ Additionally, in the POCQPSK ~~according to the present invention~~, the data of the first block and the data of the second block are multiplied by the gain and the orthogonal code, respectively, and the ~~permuted~~ ^{permuted} orthogonal spreading code of the complex type is complex-multiplied and then spread. Therefore, this method statistically reduces the peak power-to-average power ratio to the desired range. Utilizing the combined orthogonal Hadamard sequence, and it is possible to decrease the phase dependency based in the multichannel interference and the multiuser interference ~~using the combined orthogonal Hadamard sequence.~~

Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, ~~TT~~those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as recited in the accompanying claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. ~~An orthogonal complex spreading method for a multichannel, comprising the steps of:~~

~~complex summing $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ by a first data X_{n1} and gain α_{n1} of a n-th block, and $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ by a second data X_{n2} and gain α_{n2} of a n-th block;~~

~~complex multiplying $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is summed in the complex type, and $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ of the complex type using a complex multiplier and outputting as an in-phase information and quadrature phase information; and~~

~~summing only said in-phase information outputted from a plurality of blocks and said only quadrature phase information outputted therefrom from a plurality of blocks and spreading the same using a spreading code.~~

2. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein said spreading code spreads to an I channel and Q channel using the in-phase information and the quadrature phase information as one spreading code.~~

3. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein said spreading code is spread to an said I channel signal by multiplying an said in-phase information and an said quadrature phase information by a first spreading code, multiplying the in-phase information and the~~

~~quadrature phase information by a second spreading code and forming said I channel signal by subtracting the quadrature phase information to which the second spreading code is multiplied from the in-phase information to which the first spreading code is multiplied and forming said Q channel signal by summing the quadrature phase information to which the first spreading code is multiplied and the in-phase information to which the second spreading code is multiplied.~~

4. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein said orthogonal Hadamard sequence uses a Walsh code.~~

5. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein in said step for multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence, a sequence vector of a k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} in a $M \times M$ ($M=4$) Hadamard matrix, and in the case of one block, $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_2X_{12}$ and $W_0 + jW_1$ is complex multiplied based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_2$ and $W_{M,13}=W_0$, $W_{M,14}=W_1$.~~

6. ~~The method of claim 5, wherein $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$ and $W_0 + jW_1$ are complex multiplied based on $M=8$ and $W_{M,12}=W_4$.~~

7. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein in said step for multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence, a sequence vector of a said k-th column or row is set to a W_{k-1} in a~~

$M \times M$ (M is a natural number) Hadamard matrix, and $\alpha_{n1}W_0X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2}W_2X_{n2}$ and $W_{2n-2} + jW_{2n-1}$ are complex-multiplied based on $W_{M,n1}=W_0$, $W_{M,n2}=W_{2p}$ (where p represents a predetermined number in a range from 0 to $(M/2)-1$) and $W_{M,n3}=W_{2n-2}$, $W_{M,n4}=W_{2n-1}$ (where n represents a n -th block number).

8. — The method of claim 1, wherein in the case of two blocks, a resultant value which is obtained by setting a sequence vector of a said k -th column or row to a W_{k+1} in a $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix and complex-multiplying $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$ and $W_0 + jW_1$ based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,13}=W_0$, $W_{M,14}=W_1$ and a resultant value which is obtained by complex-multiplying $\alpha_{21}W_0X_{21} + j\alpha_{22}W_4X_{22}$ and $W_2 + jW_3$ based on $W_{M,21}=W_0$, $W_{M,22}=W_4$, $W_{M,23}=W_2$, $W_{M,24}=W_3$ are summed.

9. — The method of claim 8, wherein a said resultant value which is obtained by complex-multiplying $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_6X_{12}$ and $W_0 + jW_1$ based on $W_{M,12}=W_6$ and $W_{M,22}=W_6$ and $\alpha_{21}W_0X_{21} + j\alpha_{22}W_6X_{22}$ and $W_2 + jW_3$ are summed.

10. ~~An orthogonal complex spreading apparatus, comprising:~~

~~a plurality of complex multiplication blocks for distributing the data of the multichannel and complex signal $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$, of which $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ with the first data X_{n1} of the n-th block and the gain α_{n1} and $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ with the second data X_{n2} of the n-th block and the gain α_{n2} are constituents, are complex multiplied by $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ using the a complex multiplier;~~

~~a summing unit for summing only the in-phase information outputted from each block of the plurality of the complex multiplication blocks and summing only the quadrature phase information outputted from each block of the plurality of the complex multiplier blocks; and~~

~~a spreading unit for multiplying the in-phase information and the quadrature phase information which are summed by the summing unit by the spreading code and outputting an I channel and a Q channel.~~

11. ~~The apparatus of claim 10, wherein in said spreading unit, the in-phase information and the quadrature phase information summed by the summing unit are multiplied by the first and the second spreading codes, the quadrature phase information to which the second spreading code is multiplied is subtracted from the in-phase information to which the first spreading code is multiplied for thereby outputting an said I channel, and the in-phase information to which the second spreading code is summed by the quadrature phase information to which the first spreading code is multiplied for thereby outputting a said Q channel.~~

12. ~~The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said complex multiplication block includes:~~

~~a first multiplier for multiplying the first data X_{n1} of a corresponding block by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$;~~

~~a second multiplier for multiplying the an output signal from the first multiplier by the gain α_{n1} ;~~

~~a third multiplier for multiplying the second data X_{n2} by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$;~~

~~a fourth multiplier for multiplying the output signal from the third multiplier by the gain α_{n2} ;~~

~~fifth and sixth multipliers for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$ from the second multiplier and the output signal $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ from the fourth multiplier by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n3}$;~~

~~seventh and eighth multipliers for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$ from the second multiplier and the output signal $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ from the fourth multiplier by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n4}$;~~

~~a first adder for summing the output signal (ac) from the fifth multiplier and the a minus output signal (-bd) from the eighth multiplier and outputting an in-phase information (ac-bd); and~~

~~a second adder for summing the output signal (bc) from the sixth multiplier and the output signal (ad) from the seventh multiplier and outputting a quadrature phase information (bc+ad).~~

13. ~~The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said orthogonal Hadamard sequence uses a predetermined type of the orthogonal code.~~

14. ~~A permuted orthogonal complex spreading method for a multichannel, comprising the steps of:~~

~~complex summing $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying a predetermined orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ by a data X_{n1} and a gain α_{n1} and $\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ of the a second block by a predetermined data X_{n2} and a gain α_{n2} in the a first block during a multichannel data distribution;~~

~~summing only the in-phase information based on the output signals from a plurality of other channels from two blocks and summing only the quadrature phase information; and complex multiplying~~

~~$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j \alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2})$$
 which are summed in the complex type and~~

~~$W_{M,I} + j P W_{M,Q}$ which are formed of P representing a said predetermined sequence or a spreading code or a predetermined integer using a complex multiplier and $W_{M,I}$ and $W_{M,Q}$ which are the orthogonal Hadamard sequences, and outputs the a signal as an said in-phase information and a said quadrature phase information.~~

15. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein said spreading code spreads the in-phase information and the quadrature phase information to an I channel and Q channel using one spreading code.~~

16. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein P represents a said predetermined sequence or a said predetermined spreading code or a said predetermined integer.~~

17. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein a sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, the conditions $W_{M,1} = W_0$, $W_{M,Q} = W_{2q+1}$ (where q represents a predetermined number in a range from 0 to $(M/2) - 1$) are obtained, and a said predetermined spreading code for P is configured so that two consecutive two sequences have the identical values.~~

18. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein P is varied in accordance with a communication environment and service type.~~

19. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein said orthogonal Hadamard sequence uses a Walsh code.~~

20. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein in said step for multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequences, the sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ ($M=4$) Hadamard matrix, and in the case that two data are transmitted, the conditions $W_{M,11} = W_0$, $W_{M,12} = W_2$, and $W_{M,1} = W_0$, $W_{M,Q} = W_1$ are determined for thereby complex multiplying $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_2X_{12}$ and $W_0 + jPW_1$.~~

21. ~~The method of claim 20, wherein said $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_2X_{12}$ and said $W_0 + jPW_1$ are complex multiplied based on $M=8$ and $W_{M,12} = W_4$.~~

22. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein in said step for multiplying the orthogonal Hadamard sequence, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, the conditions $W_{M,n1}=W_0$, $W_{M,n2}=W_{2q+1}$ (where q represents a predetermined number in a range from 0 to $(M/2)-1$) are obtained and the conditions $W_{M1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ (where n represent a n-th block number) are utilized for thereby complex multiplying $\alpha_{n1}W_0X_{n1}+j\alpha_{n2}W_{2q}X_{n2}$ and W_0+jPW_1 .~~

23. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein in said a spreading unit, the in-phase information and the quadrature phase information summed by the summing unit are multiplied by the first and second spreading codes, the quadrature phase information to which the second spreading code is multiplied is subtracted from the in-phase information to which the first spreading code is multiplied for thereby forming an said I channel, and the in-phase information to which the second spreading code is multiplied is summed by the quadrature phase information to which the first spreading code is multiplied for thereby outputting a said Q channel.~~

24. ~~The method of claim 14, wherein said complex multiplication block includes:~~
~~a first multiplier for multiplying the first data X_{n1} of a corresponding block by the gain α_{n1} ;~~
~~a second multiplier for multiplying the output signal from the first multiplier by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$;~~
~~a third multiplier for multiplying the second data X_{n2} by the gain α_{n2} ;~~
~~a fourth multiplier for multiplying the output signal from the third multiplier by the~~

~~orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$;~~

~~fifth and sixth multipliers for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$ from the second multiplier and the output signal $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ from the fourth multiplier by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,1}$;~~

~~seventh and eighth multipliers for multiplying the output signal $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$ from the second multiplier and the output signal $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ from the fourth multiplier by the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,0}$;~~

~~a first adder for summing the output signal (ac) from the fifth multiplier and the minus output signal (-bd) from the eighth multiplier and outputting an in phase information (ac-bd); and~~

~~a second adder for summing the output signal (bc) from the sixth multiplier and the output signal (ad) from the seventh multiplier and outputting a quadrature phase information (bc+ad).~~

~~25. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein a combined orthogonal Hadamard sequence is used instead of the orthogonal Hadamard sequence in order to eliminate the phase dependency due to an interference occurring with a multipath type of a self signal and an interference occurring by other users.~~

26. — A permutated orthogonal complex-spreading apparatus for a multichannel, comprising:

first and second Hadamard sequence multipliers for allocating the multichannel to a predetermined number of channels, splitting the same into two groups and outputting $\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying the data X_{n1} of each channel by the gain α_{n1} and the orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$;

a first adder for outputting

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1}) \text{ which is obtained by summing the output signals from the first}$$

Hadamard sequence multiplier;

a second adder for outputting

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}) \text{ which is obtained by summing the output signals from the second}$$

Hadamard sequence multiplier;

a complex multiplier for receiving the output signal from the first adder and the output signals from the second adder in the complex form of

$$\sum_{n=1}^K (\alpha_{n1} W_{M,n1} X_{n1} + j \alpha_{n2} W_{M,n2} X_{n2}) \text{ and complex multiplying } W_{M,1} + j P W_{M,Q} \text{ which}$$

consist of the orthogonal Hadamard code $W_{M,1}$ and the permutated orthogonal Hadamard code $P W_{M,Q}$ that $W_{M,Q}$ and a predetermined sequence P are complex multiplied;

a spreading unit for multiplying the output signal from the complex multiplier by the spreading code;

a filter for filtering the output signal from the spreading unit; and

a modulator for multiplying and modulating the modulation carrier wave, summing the in-phase signal and the quadrature phase signal and outputting a modulation signal of the a real number.

27. ~~The method of claim 26, wherein in the case of three channels, a sequence vector of the a k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the a $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$, and $W_{M,4}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$, and $\alpha_{21}W_2X_{21}$ is complex-multiplied by W_0+jPW_1 .~~

28. ~~The method of claim 26, wherein in the case of the three channels, a the sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_2$, and $W_{M,4}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined based on $M=8$, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_2X_{12}$ and $\alpha_{21}W_2X_{21}$ is complex-multiplied by W_0+jPW_1 based on $M=16$.~~

29. ~~The method of claim 26, wherein in the case of four channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$, $W_{M,24}=W_6$, and $W_{M,4}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$, $\alpha_{21}W_2X_{21}$ and $\alpha_{24}W_6X_{24}$ is complex-multiplied by W_0+jPW_1 .~~

30. — The method of claim 26, wherein said in the case of said four channels, a sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,31}=W_2$, $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined based on $M=8$ and $W_{M,21}=W_3$ is determined based on $M=16$, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$, $\alpha_{21}W_8X_{21}$ and $\alpha_{31}W_2X_{31}$ is complex multiplied by W_0+jPW_1 .

31. — The method of claim 26, wherein in the case of five channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$, $W_{M,31}=W_6$, $W_{M,22}=W_1$, and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$, $\alpha_{21}W_8X_{21}+j\alpha_{22}W_1X_{22}$ and $\alpha_{31}W_6X_{31}$ is complex multiplied by W_0+jPW_1 .

32. — The method of claim 26, wherein in the case of said five channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$, $W_{M,31}=W_6$, $W_{M,22}=W_3$, and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$, $\alpha_{21}W_8X_{21}+j\alpha_{22}W_3X_{22}$ and $\alpha_{31}W_6X_{31}$ is complex multiplied by W_0+jPW_1 .

33. ~~The method of claim 26, wherein in the case of said five channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row is set to W_{k-1} based on the $M \times M$ Hadamard matrix, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_4$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$, $W_{M,22}=W_6$, and $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_1$ are determined based on $M=8$ and $W_{M,21}=W_8$ is determined based on $M=16$, and the summed value which is obtained by summing $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_4X_{12}$, $\alpha_{21}W_8X_{21}+j\alpha_{22}W_6X_{22}$ and $\alpha_{31}W_2X_{31}$ is complex multiplied W_0+jPW_1 .~~

34. ~~The method of claim 29, wherein a gain α_{n1} and a gain α_{n2} are the identical gain in order to remove the phase dependency by an interference occurring in a multipath of a self signal and an interference occurring by other users.~~

35. ~~The method of claim 29, wherein a gain α_{12} and a gain α_{31} are the identical gain in order to remove the phase dependency by an interference occurring in a multipath of a self signal and an interference occurring by other users.~~

36. ~~The method of claim 26, wherein a combined orthogonal Hadamard sequence is used instead of the orthogonal Hadamard sequence in order to eliminate the phase dependency due to an interference occurring with a multipath type of a said self signal and said an interference occurring by other users.~~

37. ~~The method of claim 36, wherein in the case of two channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row of the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard matrix is set to W_{k-1} , and a sequence vector of the m-th column or row is set to W_m , the first $M/2$ or the last $M/2$ is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last $M/2$ or the first $M/2$ is obtained from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of~~

~~$\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{4/1}X_{12}$ and $W_0+jPW_{1/4}$ are complex multiplied based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$,
 $W_{M,12}=W_{4/1}$ and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/4}$~~

38. The method of claim 36, wherein in the case of said three channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row of the MxM (M=8) Hadamard matrix is set to W_{k-1} , and a sequence vector of the m-th column or row is set to W_m , the first M/2 or the last M/2 is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last M/2 or the first M/2 is obtained from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of ~~$\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{4/1}X_{12}$ and $\alpha_{21}W_2X_{21}$ and $W_0+jPW_{1/4}$ are complex multiplied based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{4/1}$, $W_{M,21}=W_2$ and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/4}$~~

39. The method of claim 36, wherein in the case of said two channels, a said sequence vector of the k-th column or row of the MxM (M=8) Hadamard vector matrix is set to W_{k-1} , and a said sequence vector of the m-th column or row is set to W_m , the first M/2 or the last M/2 is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last M/2 or the first M/2 is obtained from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of ~~$\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11}+j\alpha_{12}W_{2/1}X_{12}$ and $W_0+jPW_{1/2}$ are complex multiplied based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{2/1}$ and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/2}$~~

40. The method of claim 36, wherein in the case of said three channels, a said

sequence vector of the k -th column or row of the $M \times M$ ($M=8$) Hadamard vector matrix is set to W_{k-1} , and a said sequence vector of the m -th column or row is set to W_m , the first $M/2$ or the last $M/2$ is obtained from the vector W_{k-1} , and the last $M/2$ or the first $M/2$ is obtained from W_{m-1} , so that the combined orthogonal Hadamard vector is set to $W_{k-1/m-1}$, and the summed value of $\alpha_{11}W_0X_{11} + j\alpha_{12}W_{2/1}X_{12}$ and $\alpha_{21}W_4X_{21}$ and $W_0 + jPW_{1/2}$ are complex multiplied based on $W_{M,11}=W_0$, $W_{M,12}=W_{2/1}$, $W_{M,21}=W_4$, and $W_{M,1}=W_0$, $W_{M,Q}=W_{1/2}$.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for a multichannel and an apparatus thereof are disclosed. The method includes includes the following steps: of complex summing $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$ which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ by a first set of data of X_{n1} of a n -th block, and $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ by a second set of data of X_{n2} of a n -th block, complex multiplying $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$ which is summed in the complex type, and $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ of the complex type using a complex multiplier and outputting as an in-phase information and quadrature phase information, and summing only in-phase information outputted from a plurality of blocks and only quadrature phase information outputted therefrom, and spreading the same using a spreading code.

Proposed Claim Amendment

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An orthogonal complex spreading method and apparatus for multiple channels and an apparatus thereof are disclosed. The method includes the following steps: of complex-summing $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1}$, which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n1}$ by a first group data of X_{n1} of a n^{th} block, and $\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$, which is obtained by multiplying an orthogonal Hadamard sequence $W_{M,n2}$ by a second group data of X_{n2} of a n -th block; complex-multiplying $\alpha_{n1}W_{M,n1}X_{n1} + j\alpha_{n2}W_{M,n2}X_{n2}$, which is summed in the complex type, and $W_{M,n3} + jW_{M,n4}$ of the complex type using a complex multiplier and outputting as an in-phase information and quadrature-phase information; and summing only in-phase information outputted from a plurality of blocks and only quadrature-phase information outputted therefrom; and spreading the same using a spreading code.